# CONKLING AND SARGENT.

TWO UNEXPECTED NOMINATIONS. ROSCOE CONKLING TO SUCCEED WARD HUNT ON THE SUPREME BENCH-EX-SENATOR SARGENT NOMINATED FOR THE BERLIN MISSION-THE

NOMINATIONS REFERRED. The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Senator Conkling to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Ward Hunt, retired, and the nomination of ex-Senator Sargent to be United States Minister at Berlin. The nomination of Mr. Conkling excited great surprise and created much comment and speculation. The Senate, in executive session, referred Mr. Conkling's nomination to the Judiciary Committee, and that of Mr. Sargent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Hoar spoke against confirming the nomination of the ex-Senator from New-York.

OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS AT WASH-INGTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 24.-When the President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Ward Hunt, resigned, it was generally felt that he exhausted the possibilities of political surprises. The unexpectedness of the President's decisions is passing into a proverb. They are apt to come at a time when they are not looked for, and they are apt not to be what they are expected to be. It is not known how old the President's determination to name Mr. Conkling for this place is, but some of his most intimate friends-men who would know his plans, if he were in the habit of allowing any person to know them-were not aware of it until this morning. The secret was so well kept that the first intimation that any Senator probably had of it, was the receipt of the nomination. What made it more of a surprise than it might have been was the fact that within the last two or three days the rumor-mongers had revived the old story that Senator Edmunds was to abandon his post of leadership in the Senate for one which has been several times put at his disposal and as often refused.

The expectation of the best informed of the President's friends that Judge Blatchford would receive the nomination, which has continued unbroken until to-day, has also heightened the surprise. It was soon known through the Capitol and made the chief sensation of a dull session, though it cannot be said to have caused anything like excitement. Members and Senators discussed it with much interest, but quietly. There were almost as many theories regarding the significance and intent of the nomination as there are members of Congress, and in the absence of real information among the President's friends, as among those who are not recognized as his friends, speculation ran its full course. The chief topic of these discussions was the question whether or not the nomination was one made to be accepted, or was simply tendered as a compliment. A great deal of incredulity was manifested as to the genuineness of the nomination by those who recalled the fact that Mr. Conkling declined at for:y-three the nomination for Chief Justice, which was offered him by President Grant, and who could not believe that at nearly fifty-three he would accept the position of Associate Justicea much less conspicuous place, involving much drudgery and an enforced inactivity in political affairs, and carrying with it a salary of only \$10,000 a year. Mr. Conkling, it was said, had devoted himself to the practice of the law in order to better his personal fortune, which had been neglected during a long public career. It would be strange now if he should relinquish this effort to take a moderate salary with a place which might interfere with the fulfilment of the one political ambition of his life-to 'e returned to his seat in the Senate. It was thought that it was a place which would not only be uncongenial to him, but one which he could gain nothing by taking.

On the other hand, it was said that the President could not afford to put himself in the attitude of tendering a nomination for so dignified and honor able a position as that of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States merely to serve as a po-litical compliment. The President was so cautions in all his actions regarding appointments, it was said, that he would not have made the tender of the place without some assurance that it would be accepted. The nomination of Mr. Conkling for an important office would be likely in itself to revive some of the bitterness of the controversy of last summer, and, if the people of this country should become convinced that it had been a mere stage play-a rehearsed performance for the sake of showing the country that the President retained his former high opinion of ex-Senator Conkling-there would be a general resentment, which would have an injurious effect on the Administration of President Arthur. Many ere inclined to think that for this reason, and because the President as a sagacious politician would see this, the nomination was probably made in good faith so far as the President was

The view that was taken by some Republicans who have been opposed to the President within the party was an interesting one. They said they were glad the appointment had been made for the sake of the Republican party in the State of New-York, because, to use the words of one of them, "it takes a ghost out of the way." These gentlemen believed that the President had offered Mr. Conkling the place with the distinct intention of removing a disturbing from the politics of New-York. thought the President meant to to Mr. Conkling that he could have the indorsement conveyed by an appointment to a life office of much honor, but that was not to be the leader of the party in New-York, and his quarrels were not to be allowed to disturb its future. In short, President Arthur proposed to lead the party in New-York himself. Whether the place should be accepted or declined, the offer was to serve as a notice that Mr. Conkling was to lead no longer. This is the view of some Garfield Republicans, who fee very kindly toward the Administration, and is perhaps as picturesque as any one of the hundred spec plations that are current.

There are rumors affeat that Mr. Conkling consented to take the place ten days ago, but they can not be confirmed and do not find many believers. It is positively known that ex-Senator Platt was strongly in favor of the appointment several days ago, and exceptionally well informed Republicans say that it is his scheme, though friends of the President deny that ex-Senator the time of the Albany contest the iceling between them was far from cordial. Two prominent New-York politicians who are in Washington say they feel sure Mr. Conkling will not accept. Some shrewd observers incline to the behef that the nomination was made with a variety of motives, in the hope that Mr. Conkling would consent to serve, but without any assurance that he would do so. If he should decline the President can fall back on his original choice, which was prarently Judge Blatchford. One suggestion is that, as the next Senatorial election in New-York does not come until 1885, Mr. Conkling could take the place and have the prestige of serving for three years before engaging in a struggle for a reciec-

Minister to Berlin was regarded as a way out of a dilemma. The President had apparently intended to appoint Mr. Sargent Secretary of the Interior, but after long deliberation had truth, does not rank high as

natural disappointment of Mr. Sargent's friends, who had entertained positive expectations that he would have the Department of the Interior. This removal of the most prominent candidate for that place has revived the hopes of Secretary Kirkwood's friends, and in a few hours will doubtless bring into tife a brood of new candidates.

The Senate went into executive session at 4 'clock, and the list of nominations, with the names of ex-Senators Conkling and Sargent, was at once laid before the Senate. Mr. Conkling's name gave rise to a brief discussion, during which it became apparent that he would ultimately be confirmed by a considerable majority. Not more than half a dozen Senators spoke upon the question, but a partial canvass of the Senate gave reason to believe that not more than three or four Republicans and about one-third of the Democrats would vote against the confirmation. During the debate Senator Edmunds spoke of the usual custom of the Senate to confirm, without reference to a committee nominations of persons who had once been members of the Senate, but said it had by no means been an unbroken practice, and admitted that there had been members of the Senate whom he would not vote to confirm for any office, either with or without reference to a committee. While he neither advocated nor opposed in terms the immediate confirmation of Mr. Conkling, the general tenor of his remarks, which were brief, was interpreted as favoring the immediate confirmation without reference to a committee.

Senator Vest said, in substance, that if this nomination was supposed to have any political significant of the senator weather that it this nomination was supposed to have any political significant. more than half a dozen Senators spoke

was interpreted as favoring the immediate confirmation was supposed to have any political significance or to shape future politics in any way, he would oppose it; but if convinced that it was made in good faith—ind for the purpose alone of filling the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Hunt, he would not oppose it.

Senator Voorhees made a short speech complimentary of Mr. Conkling, and advocated immediate action upon the nomination, which he said he should support. Senator Ingalls made one of his characteristically incisive speeches, declaring that ex-Senator Conkling was wholly unfitted by the infirmities of his temper and by his life training for the position to which he had been named, and while he would not refuse to vote for the confirmation, he considered the nomination one unfit, for the reasons named, to be made. Senator Hoar is reported to have made a severe speech referring to the arrogance and domineering character of the nominee, and concluded with a formal objection to the present consideration of the case. As one objection was sufficient, under the rules, to carry the case over for a day, the nomination was referred, in accordance with the custom in such cases, to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and will probably not be acted upon before next Monday or Tuesday.

A good deal of speculation was indulged in as to whether Mr. Conkling would accept the place or not. Mr. Ingalls and one or two others declared their conviction that he would decline. Some Democratic Senators privately avowed their unwillingness to vote upon the nomination until it was known certainly whether Mr. Conkling would take the place or not. The refusal of the Senate to confirm Mr. Conkling seemed to give offence to Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who manifested his feeling by objecting to the immediate consideration of Mr. Sargent's nomination, which was thereupon sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Tis not an upprecedented thing for the nomination of the Senate to be offered this nomination is laid, su

in intellectual force, he believed that Mr. Coukling had used his powers for bad purposes and he did not believe him to be honest.

His elevation to the Supreme Bench, said Mr. Hoar, with great excitement of manner and pounding his desk by way of emphasis, would be a disgrace to the judicial ermine; and he therefore interposed an objection to the present consideration of the nomination, and insisted

sideration of the nomination, and insisted that it should take the regular course of reference to the Judiciary Committee. A single objection being sufficient to prevent minediate consideration, the nomination was accordingly referred to that committee under the rules without opportunity for debate or any reply to Mr. Hoar's remarks.

The nomination of ex-Senator Sargent as Minister to Germany was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations under an objection to its immediate consideration, which was interposed by a Senator Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania) understood to be friendly both to him and to Mr. Conkling, but who desired to prevent the appearance of any invisions distinction between the cases of the two exsenators. Prominent members of both political parties in

the Senate predict that the two nominations will be confirmed by overwhelmin, majorities whenever they are reached for final action.

MR. CONKLING RETICENT. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 24.-Ex-Senator Conkling declines to say anything upon the question of accepting the Justiceship offered by President

## COMMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Arthur's nomination.

GENERAL SURPRISE AMO G LAWYERS-RARE AP-PEARANCES OF MR. CONKLING IN NEW-YORK

The news of Mr. Conkling's nomination was known in many of the law offices in this city before they were closed for the afternoon. Many more lawyers read the announcement in the evening pa-pers on their way home, so that there was little opportunity for comment. The nomination appeared to create general surprise. The lawyers of this city have generally been expecting and hoping for the nomination of Judge Blatchford, It had been supposed that President Arthur was not only familiar, but was also in sympathy, with the general sentiment among New-York lawyers that Judge Blatchford had both carned the place and that he was one of the few jurists in the country peculiarly fitted for it.

The first expression of prominent lawyers on hearing of Mr. Conkling's nomination was one of astonishment; the second an opinion that the nomination the expectation that it would not be accepted. One well-known lawyer, who has taken no active part in polities, said last evening: "For Mr. Conkling personally I have none but the most cordial and friendly feelings. Despite his political mistakes and follies, I have admired his ability and his power of managing the extensive political system which he organized in this State. But if the nomination for such a place as Judge of the Supreme Court rested with me, I never would have thought of him in that connection, Mr. Conkling, to tell the plain changed his mind and the appointment to a first- lawyer among lawyers. His intellectual and ora-

class foreign Mission was made instead, to lessen the | torical abilities are so well recognized that one | GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. would hesitate to say that he might not have been a great lawyer or even a great Judge. But no one becomes either who devotes so much time as Mr. Conkling has to politics. The law requires more persistent and long-continued study than is commonly supposed; and to fit a man for such a place he must not only have gone through the study but also through an extended and varied practice. Now, everyone knows that Mr. Conkling's actual experience at the bar is less than that of many young men who are only a few years out of the Law School. He has, it is true, appeared in a number of important cases and made some arguments. But the number will really be found very small compared with the work of an active practitioner. Then, too, I do not think Mr. Conkling has a judicial mind. This is a fact that seems so apparent that I do not think it would be disputed by any of his most ardent admirers. Mr. Conkling can make a fine speech on a subject where he can deal with wide generalities, or in passionate personal appeals. But if he were bound down to the giving of judicial opinions under the restraint of strict legal principles, I believe he would be found entirely wanting both in the necessary learning and also in the disposition justly to apply

> Another lawyer, who formerly lived at Utica said that the engagements of Mr. Conkling recently in New-York cases represented fairly the character of law work which he has been accustomed to do. Between two and three years ago Mr. Conkling argued a patent case in the United States Circuit Court in this city. The announcement that he was to address the Court called together a large number of listeners, among whom were many lawyers, who evidently had come out of curiosity to hear him in a law case. This currosity seemed to be quickly satisfied both on the part of lawyer's and of all others; for although the court-room was crowded when he began his argument, the number grew rapidly smaller until very few persons were present when he closed. Mr. Conkling has been retained in a number of i portant corporation cases within the last year in this city, and whenever the causes came last year in this city, and whenever the causes came on for argument there has been the same popular curio-sty to see and hear him. But it has almost invariably happened that either Mr. Conkling's absence from town or some other similar personal excess has prevented him being present and making the argument. The number of cases in which any one remembers him to have taken part either in the argument or tri 1 appears to be very small.
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> A TRIBUNE reporter went to Mr. Conkling's office yester lay afternoon. It is at No. 29 Nassau-st. There is a picarad which bears his name in letters of modest size out-ide of the street door. The office is on the third floor. The door, on the glass of which was painted: "Law Office: Roscoe Conkling," was locked.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON THE APPOINTMENT.

ABOVE THE AVERAGE JUDGE. Baltimore, Feb. 24.-Commenting on the nomination of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling as Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court, The Sun (Independent)

It is not a un upprecised to the committee of a recommittee of the Surgeone Court, The Senate of the Senate of the Surgeone Court, The Senate he of the which his nomination is the Senate he for which after a long delay the Senate refused to confirm. Mr. Van Buren had served nine ye.rs in the Senate and resigned in 1820. Conking's nomination be senate refused to confirm. Mr. Van Buren had served nine ye.rs in the Senate and resigned in 1820. The might derive some confort from the appointment, be some confort from the monitorian of the wind and the refusal of the wind the senate will be might derive to be different to the office of Vice-President, and subsequently to that of President.

Ex-Senator Williams, of Orezon, was nominated to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, after Mr. Conking had declined the hour, but Republished to the senate and not acid upon. The nomination of Mr. Matthews was referred to the Judiciary Committee and not acid upon. The nomination of Mr. Matthews was referred to the Judiciary Committee and not acid upon. The nomination of Mr. Matthews was renewed by President Garfield, and after reference to a committee and some dealy and all were continued. Five ex-Senators Bridge, ex-Senator Bridge and the senate of the supreme Court was referred to the Supreme Court. This may be very much to say of a new minute of the Senate of the Supreme Court was read in the excentive sension at the time they were sent to the Senate of the supreme Court was read in the excentive sension of the Senate this afternoon, a motion was made of the members, at least, did not know of them until the news was common property.

THE NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—When the nomination of the Senate this afternoon, a motion was made of the members, at least, did not know of them until the new was common property.

Albany, Feb. 24.—The Journal (Rep.) says: If the President ieli obliged to do something for the ex-Senator, it is, perhaps, best that it should have taken this shape. Mr. Conkling has all the ability needful for the office, although he may not, in the the distinction. The criticism of Mr. Conkling's appointment will be that a genileman who was so emphatically repudiated by the people should not have so soon been given so prominent an official recognition by the Presi-

The Express (Rep.) says: "It will be the friends rather than the opponents of Mr. Conkling who will be most surprised by this nomination. Mr. Conking may have infirraities of character, but dishonesty is not one of them. Neither is cowardied nor treachery to friends. We shall feel sorry if Mr. Conkling accepts the office with the intention of retaining it. He is not the kind of a man who should draw himself out of active polities by accepting a judicial position, no matter what the emisence or the prominence of that position. Friends, Roscoc Conkling is a norm political leader! It on mistake in polities was not grave enough to shelve him on the bench of the Supreme Court."

our...
The Argus (Dem.) says: "It is quite possible to sup The Argus (Dem.) says: "It is quite possible to suppose that neceptaine of the office was not numbered in the reasons or intentions of the nomination at all. This is a positical Administration. An unsuscrete purpose is likely to lurk in each of its acts; most likely to lurk in its most imposing acts. Mr. Conkling's neceptaince will be as much of a surprise as his nomination. Chester A. Arthur's opinion of A. B. Cornell's treason to Mr. Conkling and treaty with Mr. Conkling's foe, who sought not merely to wreck his hopes, but his home honor, is empanically expressed in the nomination of Mr. Conkling at this time. Mr. Conkling has the faculties of mind and the habits of study to become as streng on the bench as he has shown himself in other departments of effort."

## A SURPRISE TO THE COUNTRY.

Boston, Feb. 24.-The Advertiser will say: The President has treated the country to a surprise by gent, of California. With respect to the latter nomina tion it may be said that it is a pleasant way out of the difficulty raised by the proposition to make Sargent Secretary of the Interior. Of Mr. Conkling's ability as a lawyer there is no question; but there is very decided objection to judges who are only waiting their chance to the suspicion of having the the Presidential fever, even though in his own mind he may have abandoned forever his old political hopes."

The Heraid will say: "If Mr. Conkling was ever a fit

mission The Heraid will say: "If Mr. Conkling was ever a fit man for the bench of the Supreme Court, he is none the less so by reason of any of his recent mistakes and follows as a politicina. His character, in all that relates to dignity and purity, is above reproach. His uniform regard for certain proxieties of official station warrants the hope than he will refrain from any participation or personal interest in political affairs. Should this expectation be realized, we see no rank on the bench as he did in the Senate, and in this courage, in removing from New York politics an the bench as he did in the Senate, and in this courage, in removing from New York politics an interest manear the state of the standard President Artinur seemed to set in the appointment of Judge Gray. We do not think Conkling is capable of much good on the Supreme Bench, and the animus of his appointment is one that the American people will be ashamed of; but

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Continued on Fifth Page.

THE NUMBER TRIALS AT ST. PETERSBURG. LONDON, Feb. 24.-A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg, by the way of Tilsit, says: "No political trial in Russia has been conducted with such secreey, severity and disregard of the ordinary usages of legal procedure as the one in progress now. The President of the Court insisted that the prison ers should be tried separately, or in groups according to their crimes. They are forbidden to speak or to write to each other while together in the dock. At first even any communication between the prisoners and their counsel was forbidden. Even the Public Prosecutor protested against this decision, which was ult mately withdrawn."

A dispatch from from St. Petersburg, by the way of Berlin, says: "At the trial of the Nihilists today the woman Terentieva, on being asked to acknowledge her connection with the robbery of the Treasury at Cherson, refused to give any information, and declared that the Court might accuse her of anything it pleased. Each prisoner is examined separately. The evidence against many of them appears to be very slender. Merktloft testified against several of his fellow prisoners, apparently with the object of escaping a sentence of death."

Paris, Feb. 24 .- In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. de Freyeinet, President of the Council, replying to a question by M. Hugues in regard to the expulsion of M. Lavaroff, who was ordered to leave France on account of having started a Nihilist fund here, said the law of 1849 gave the Government discretionary power and it was difficult to refuse demands for the expulsion of foreigners en-gaged in disturbing the s-curity of friendly Govern-ments. He said he would shortly introduce a bill

gaged in disturbing the s-curity of friendly Governments. He said he would shortly introduce a bill modifying the law of 1849.

London, Feb. 25.—The Times's dispatch from St. Petersburg says: In the trial to-day Isnieff declared that he prepared the dynamite which was used in the mine at the Winter Paiace, but did not know for what purpose it was intended he was not connected with the mine under the stone bridge. Merkiloff said a corps of bomb throwers was organized in connection with the latter mine, including Michailoff, Boraniakoff and Tetiorka.

Emilianoff made an important disclosure, declaring that all statements of the deceased Goldenberg were untrue and that General Melikoff, when at the head of affairs, was in direct communication with Nihilusts through a woman. Herengen the Minister of Justice ordered that a protocol be drawn up on this important point.

IRELAND AND THE LAND ACT. LONDON, Feb. 24.-In the House of Lords this afternoon, after two hours' discussion, the committee proposed by Lord Donoughmore to inquire into the workings of the Land Act was agreed to without division.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to the motion to be made in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on Monday, that an inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interest of good government in Ireland, demed that it was a proposal for a vote of censure but asserted that votes of censure on the House of Lords were not unprecedented. The vote, he said,

was not intended as a vote of censure on the part of the Government, but was intended to prevent interruption in the pacification of Ireland.

A farmer's son was taken from his bed to the outsite of the house and shet near Ballyhannis last night. The outrage was due to agrarianism.

P. Cahit, Editor of The Leinster Leader, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- The Daily News says there is a proposal which is influentially supported in both ouses, that the House of Lords, having exercised its authority in appointing the committee, shall defer the investigation of the working of the Land act until a further lapse of time has supplied more data for the inquiry.

## ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Daily News says: As a failure of the treaty negotiations with France meant the bringing of English goods under a general tariff, placing England on the favored-naion basis, is a considerable concession as compared with the commercial treaty which will be extended to the 1st of May. considerable increase in the introduced in British industries."

A dispatch from Peris says: "The bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, binds neither of the two Nations by treaty. France retains her power to modify the system to be adopted in regard to English articles imported into France, if English tariffs are raised."

EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE. Berlin, Feb. 24.-A fire occurred on Tues BERLIN, Feb. 24. A life occurred on Thes-all night at the Berlin terminus of the Stattin Railway. It was caused by the explosion of an internal machine conceal d in a box which had been insured as containing valuable dress goods. The sender of the box has been

## APPROVING SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH. Moscow, Feb. 24.-The Telegraph says there is nothing asionishing in General Skobeleff's speech, as it only expresses the opinion of millions of flussians. General, Feb. 24—General Skobeleff arrived here to-day, and will start for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BODY STEALERS. Aberdeen, Feb. 24.—Several arrests have been made in connection with the theft of the body of the late Earl of Balcarres, and is believed that the mystery will shortly be solved.

#### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24.-El Diario Oficial, he Government organ, referring to unfavorable reports published in Northern newspapers regarding Mexican interprises, expresses confidence in the future of railways in Mexico. It says the recent excursion of the Cabinet M nisters over a section of the National Railway has produced a feeling of confidence in American enter-

s produced a feeling of containing in Mexico.
The Central Sailroad has been completed to Queretaro.
The receipts of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Kailway
to increasing.

#### THE REVOLT IN HERZEGOVINA. VIENNA, Feb. 24,-The Ruthenian pastor, Rakovski, of Munkaes, has been arrested for Pan-Slavist

intrigues.

The Sulian, in order to prove his friendliness to Anstria, has ordered the concentration of several hatfallons of troops at Mitrowitz, to prevent the Albanians from aiding in the Insurrection.

## CANADIAN TOPICS.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The latest reports from River state that humbering operations are almost com-This interruption of lumbering operations, it is expected, will tend to ciminish the production for the season not only of square timber but also of saw-logs. The lumber-men on the north side of the Ottawa, on the other hand, experience great difficulty in getting out timber owing to the roads being drifted up in many places to a great depth, while on a level the snow in the woods is at least five feet deep. ive feet deep.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Leonard

Lilley delivered the budget speech. He an-nounced the following proposed changes in the tariff: To be added to the free list, anatomical preparations, bees, brass in sheets, Britannia metal n pigs and bars, celluloid in sheets, china clay, chloralum, coffee (green), except as provided for in Act 42 quinine, quicksilver, spelier in blocks and pigs, tea, except as provided for in Act 42, cap. 15; tin in blocks, except as provided for in Act 42, cap. 15; tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets; woods—African teak, blackheart, clony, lignum vita, red cedars and satin wood. Duties to be changed—scrap iron, now \$2 per ton, to \$1; ships halls, when containing macinery, to remain at 10 per cent, but the machinery to pay 25; wrongat iron tubing, 14 teches and upward, 15 per cent; rye unhulied or paddy, 17½ per cent; kaitted cotton, tirree and six-cord, only to be admitted at 12½ per cent dmy. To spirits and strong waters mixed, now paying \$1 90, 20 per cent is to be added.

Toncovto. Feb. 24—A cable dispatch from

TORONTO, Feb. 24.-A cable dispatch from London to The Globe says: "At a meeting of the committee on the fund for the relief of Russo-Jewish refugees. Sir A. T. Galt suggested that two or three should go to the Northwest as an advance, to make arrangements for the arrival of their countrymen; and especially advised that the money spent on immigrants be loans only, and not donations.

The Superior Court to-day confirmed the order of the Court below for the extradition of Miller. The Judge declined to make an order that Miller be not surrendered, except on guarantee.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 24.—The smallpox patients landed at the Marine Hospital on Sunday from patients landed at the Marine Hospital on Sunday from London to The Globe savs: "At a meeting of the commit-

the Peruvian are all bad cases. The steward's condition is almost hopeless; the other two-a semman and a fireman-are not so dangerous.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 24 .- The local Legislature was opened to-day by the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of a large assemblage. The revenue of the country has exceeded the expenditure, and the public debt has been diminished.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 24, 1882. New contractors have been found in Paris for the con-

L. Steiner & Co., in the silk trade at Zurich, have falled. Their liabilities are £80,000 and their £28,000. A dispatch to The Standard from Tunis says: "Four tribes on the frontier of Tripoli have revolted and burned Hammah."

James Rhodes & Co., timber merchants, of Bradford and West Hartlepool, have failed. Their liabilities are £120,000.

The president and one member of a trade syndicate, a Madrid dispatch says, have been arrested by the order of the judge to whom was referred a charge brought against eight members of the syndicate for inciting tradesmen not to pay the new taxes.

According to a Berlin dispatch, the Germania says Herr von Schloezer, the German representative at the Vatican, and Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, hold a conference twice a week. It is declared on both sides that there is a good prospect of the negotia-tions being successful.

## THE MORMON QUESTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 24 .- The anti-legislation petitions are still being circulated, and people of all ages and sects, Gentile and Mormon, are cajoled, besought or bullied into signing them. Not one Gentile business house in Salt Luke City has signed them. A petition circulated to-day says that the passage of the willits bill or the Edmunds bill, would cause 25,000 policy Mormons to abandon the church. This explains the trepidation of the church leafers, and the indifference of the people. The Legislature seems to be in no hurry to forward the business of the State organization.

### PRODUCTION OF A LATIN COMEDY.

CANTON, N. Y., Feb. 24.-The students of the junior class of St. Lawrence University gave a representation of "The Captive," a comedy by Plantus, first exhibited at Rome in the second century before Christ. The scenes and costumes, under the supervision of Professor Gunnison, of the university, formed a picturesque and pleasing feature. The parts were well taken and the rendering was vivacious. The andience was entius-lastic and the whole affair was a decided success.

#### EX-GOVERNOR PALMER'S STATEMENT.

Springfield, Feb. 24.-Ex-Governor John M. Palmer said to-day, in reference to the report that he had received a proposition from Mr. Tilden to become a condidate for the second place on the ticket with him for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1884:
"There is nothing in it. The report is purely sensational.
It is a sensation; that is all."

#### PROFESSOR JACKSON ARRESTED.

CHESTER, Feb. 24.-Professor Jackson, proprictor of the pyrotechnic works where the explose occurred last week with such fatal results, and Charles Van Horn, his assistant, have been arrested. Van Horn was in such a precarious condition that he could not be removed from his home, and he was placed in charge of

#### A SCHOONER ASHORE.

Washington, Feb. 24.-The Signal Corps station at Life-Saving Station No. 6 reports to the chief ignal officer that the schooner Pearl Nelson, of Province own, Mass., Murdock Kemp, master, from Wilmington N. C., bound for Plymouth. Mass, with a crew of six men, and a cargo of 1,200 barrels of tar, went asbore abreast of Life-Saving Station No. 5 to-day. The crew

## SWEPT AWAY BY A SNOW SLIDE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 24.-A house under the Keelers Peak, Big Cottonwood, his wife and five children, has been swent away by a snow silde. Men have gone to dig it out and recover the inmates, alive or dead.

## AN APPEAL FROM HAVERHILL

Boston, Feb. 24.-Contrary to the early expectation of the leading citizens the distress among the poor people cannot be ameliorated by Haverbill people, and an urgent appeal for aid has been issued by the Relief Committee.

## ARRIVAL OF A STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Waesland arrived at this

### port from Antwerp early this morning. FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

MEDICAL STUDENTS GRADUATED.
CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Two hundred and sixty-three students were graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in this city yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—John Major Hicks, colored, was hanged at Covington, Ky., to-day, for the aurder of Henry Murray Williams at Ludlow, Ky., De-ember 15, 1880.

## TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A COLORED WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH,
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—At LaGrange, yes, erday,
Kitty Johnson, colored, while alone in a room, was seized with
a fit, fell into the fire and was burned to death.
A DEATH SENTENCE TO BE CARRIED OUT.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24.—Governor Hail has
declined to interfere in the case of Jeroniah Harrigan, sentenced to be bassed on March 24 for the murder of Dennis
Shea in March last.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 24.—The will of the late John E. McDonough was admitted to probate to-day. His executors gave bonds in \$40,000. The actor leaves an estate valued at about \$20,000. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24.—Governor Littlefield has fiered a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of the person who et fire to br. flowers house in Scitnate, of which crime Dr. towen has been acquitted.

be langed on the first of March. All clouts to procure a commutation of his sentence have failed.

AN OVERDUE STEAMSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The steamer City of New-York, Captain Cable, from Sidney, New-South Wales, for san Francisco, now three days overside, is supposed to be delayed by an accinent to her machinery.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, N. J., Feb. 24.—Nelson Jarvis, a resident of Branchville, was struck by a train of the susquehama Railway here, this evening, and his skull was crushed. He will probably die before morning.

THE COAL PROBUCTION FOR MARCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The various coal carrying companies have not yet discussed the pian of production at the min's for March. It is likely, however, that the restriction with not be so great as that agreed upon in February.

ASSAULTING TWO FELLOW-CONVICTS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24.—James Dummanway, recently sente ced to State Prison for burglary, made a violent assent to day with a haumer on two fellow-convicts, Assault. In THE LICE ON THE BUIDSON.

POUGHKEPSE, Feb. 24.—the steamer P. Lefever, which left here yesterday afternoon with a bar-stuck fast in the ice at daylight this morning. The steam thing the Lefever out.

cutting the Lefever out.

ASKING FOR AN ENDOWMENT.

TROY, Feb. 24.—The trustees of the Rensselae Polytechnic Institute have issued an appeal for an endowment tund, and have appealed elighteen graduates to act as soliciting committee. Francis Col improved and J. R. Wallace of New-York, are on the committee.

REINSTATED IN A COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the Reard of Directors of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange to day, a resolution was adopted reinstaing. S. H. Buck J. L. McLean and henry lients, constituting the firm of S. H. Buck & Co., to all the rights and privileges of membership.

A CLAIM AGENT ARRESTED.

## THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNZ.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The House Committee on Elections held a long session to-day and agreed upon certain resolutions offered by Mr. Hazelton, to

be reported to the House in the Utah contested election case. These re-olutions are as follows: Resolved, That Allen G. Campbell is not entitled on a seat in this Congress as a delegate from the

Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon is not entitled to a seat in this Congress as a delegate from the Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That the seat of delegate from the Territory of Utah be and the same is hereby declared vacant.

The first resolution was unanimously adopted ; the second and third were carried by a vote of ten to five. The members who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Calkins (chairman), Hazelton, Wait, Thompson (Iowa), Jacobs, Ritchie, Pettibone and Miller, Republicans; Paul, Readjuster Democrat, Beltzhoover, Democrat. The members who voted against the resolutions were Messrs. Atherton, Moulton and Davis (Missouri), Democrats, Ranney,

Republican, and Jones (Texas), Greenbacker. For the second and third resolutions Mr. Ranney moved the following substitute:

moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon was duly elected and returned as a delegate from the Territory of Utah to a seat in the XLVIIth Congress.

Resolved, That the charges against the private and moral character of George Q. Cannon, so far as proved in the record, do not involve or embrace any legal disqualifications for the office of delegate under existing statutes and laws, are not referred to this commutate under the resolution of the House; and that the offence thus presented be brought to the attention of the House for their action.

Mr. Moulton presented a resolution that George Q. Cannon was duly elected and is entitled to a seat in the Xi.VIIth Congress. There was a long and very animated discussion of the Hazelton resolutions and every member of the committee freely expressed his views. The points of disagreement between Mr. Ranney and his Republican colleagues are indicated in this substitute and are in effect that Mr. Cannon, having received a majority of the votes cast, should be admitted and then, if the House thinks best, be expelled. It is understood that Mr. Ranney holds a legal proposition that although the office of delegate in Congress is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, an incumbent of that office, as long as it exists, is entitled to all the rights and privileges, save that of voting, which are enjoyed

under the Constitution by Representatives.

The grounds upon which the majority of the com-

mittee base their resolution declaring that Cannon is not entitled to a scat and that the office of delagate from the Territory of Utah is vacant, are substantially embodied in the following extract from the views submitted to the committee to-day by Chairman Calkins: "It is contended that the act of Congress extending the Constitution and laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah in all cases where they are applicable extends the constitutional privilege to delegates and clothes them with membership as constitutional officers of the House. We cannot assent to this view. The very language of the act itself only extends the Constitution and laws over the Territory in cases where they are applicable. They cannot be applicable to the election of a delegate; for if they were, then Congress would have no authority to deprive a delegate of the right to vote. To contend that the applicability of the Constitution in that respect extends to delegates, proves too much. It is clear, therefore, that that clause of the Constitution relative to the expulsion of a member by a two-thirds vote cannot apply to deligates because they hold no constitutional office. It is equally clear that the clause of the Constitution relative to election returns and qualifications of members has no applicability except by parity of reasoning; and we do not dissent from the view that so far as the qualification of citizenship and other necessary qualifications (except as to age) are concerned, they extend to delegates as well as to members. This is made so probably by the statute-expressly so to all the Territories except Utah Territory, and inferentially to that Territory. It follows as a logical sequence that the House may at any time, by a majority vote, exclude from the limited membership which it now extends may judge to be unfit for any reason to ho'd a seat as a delegate. It cannot be said that polygamy can be protected under that clause of the Constitution protecting everyone in the worship of God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is true that vagaries may be indulged by persons under this clause of the Constitution when they do not violate law or outrage the considerate judgment of the civilized world. But when such vagaries trench upon good morals, and debauch, or threaten to debauch, public morals, such practice should be prohibited by law, like any other evil not practised as a matter of pretended conscience. The views which we have just expressed render it unnecessary for us to discuss further the various propositions involved. In the face of this admission of Mr. Caunon, we feel compelled to say that a representative from that Territory should be free from the taint and obloquy Territory should be free from the taint and obloquy of plural wives. Having admitted that he practises, teaches and advises others to the commission of that offence, we feel it our duty to say to the people of that Territory that we will exclude such persons from representing them in this House."

It is understood that in the discussions to-day Mr. Paul and Mr. Beltzheover fully coincided in opinion with the other members of the majority of the commistee, and it is said that their arguments were among the clearest and most vigorous of those presented. It is expected that the case will be reported to the House on Tuesday, and that a minority report will be submitted by Messrs. Atherton, Moulton, Davis and Jones, It is understood that Mr. Ranney will not make any minority report.

## THE EXPENSES OF GARFIELD'S ILLNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the course of conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, a member of the House Select Committees, to audit the accounts of the expenses of the sickness and death of the late President Garfield, said: "I saw in a New-York paper, and some other newspapers, yesterday, a paragraph purporting to show what our committee will recommend in the way of compensation to the surgeons and attendants of the late President. The paragraph was incorrect, and you are now at liberty to publish the facts."

The Congressman then gave to the correspondent the following list of items: For Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; for Dr. Agnew, \$15,000; for Dr. Hamilton, \$15,000; for Dr. Reyburn, \$10,000; for Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; for Dr. Edson, \$5,000; for Steward Crump; \$3,000, and for each of the employes at the Executive Mansion, two months' extra pay. Surgeon-General Barnes is recommended for promotion to the rank of Major-General, and Surgeon Woodward (major) to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
The committee will also recommend that to Mrs.
Gardeld there be paid an amount equal to the salary
of the President from the date of his death to the

of the Fresheat from the cond of the year.

The correspondent's informant said that all the members of the committee do not unite in the foregoing recommendations, and that Messrs. Blackburn and Springer will submit a minority report.

#### THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- There is a great

demand for tickets of admission to the Capitol on Mon-day next, the day fixed for the Garfield memorial ser-vices. The arrangements for accommodating those hold-ing tickets of admission are in the exclusive control of Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker, who has so systematized matters as to be able to scat almost every ticket-holder, thereby avoiding the customary rush and confusion inci-dent to such occasions. Each Senator and Representative has been allowed three tickets only. With the exception of the elective officers of the two Houses of Con-gress, tickets of admission will only be issued to the persons selected to attend the doors. Fabulous sums, it to said, have aiready been effered for tickets of admission. The private galleries, namely, the President's gallery, members' gallery, diplomatic gallery and press gallery